

Garrett High School Institute

Evanston, Illinois

MARKED COPY

# NEAR EAST RELIEF

A REVIEW FOR 1922

(Annual Report to Congress)

BY  
CHARLES V. VICKREY  
General Secretary

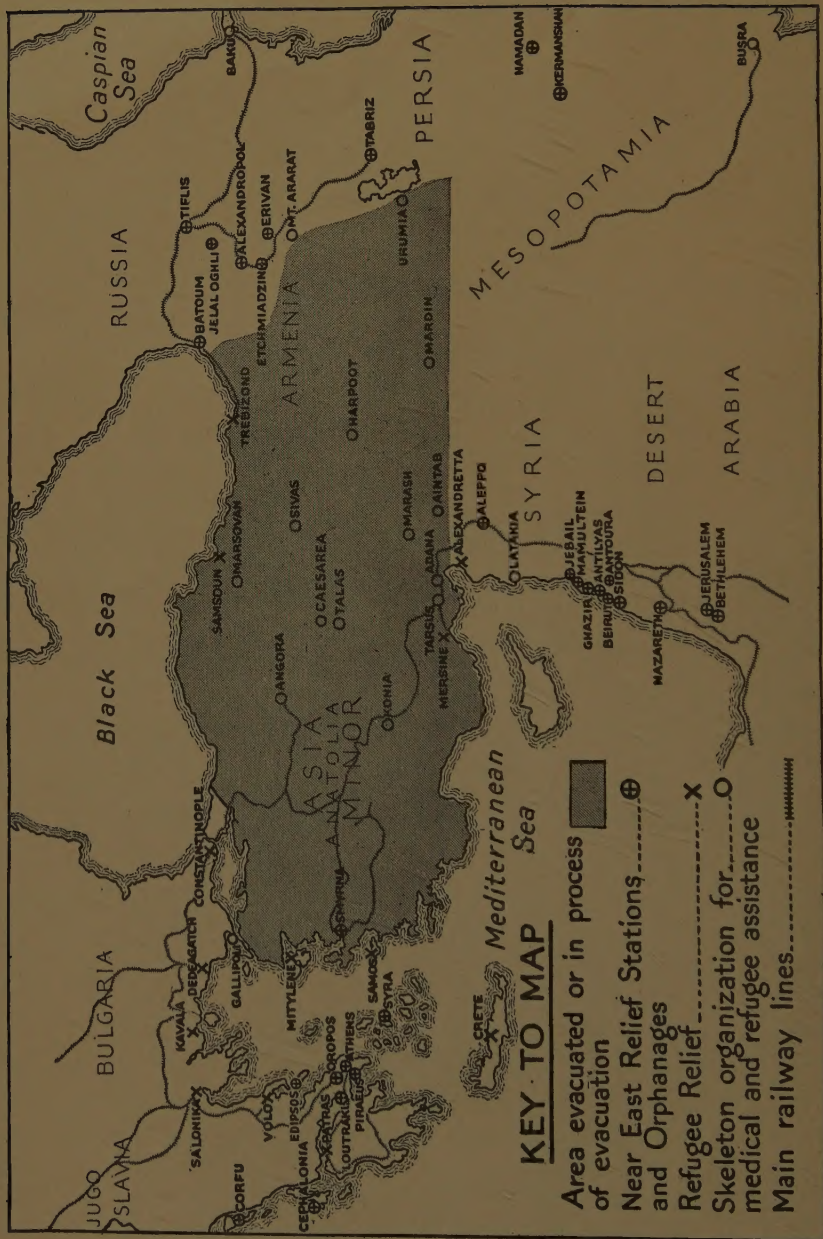


NEW YORK

1923







This map shows the shifting scene of NEAR EAST RELIEF activities since the Smyrna disaster

# NEAR EAST RELIEF

## A REVIEW FOR 1922

(Annual Report to Congress)

By

CHARLES V. VICKREY

General Secretary



DS  
41  
N42  
1922-  
1924  
DS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

151 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK

1923

# NEAR EAST RELIEF

151 Fifth Avenue, New York

## *National Board of Trustees*

JAMES L. BARTON, *Chairman*  
 JOHN H. FINLEY, *Vice-Chairman*  
 CLEVELAND H. DODGE, *Treasurer*  
 FRANK L. POLK, *General Counsel*  
 CHARLES V. VICKREY, *General Secretary*

## *Executive Committee*

EDWIN M. BULKLEY, *Chairman*

|                    |                   |                     |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| James L. Barton    | Harold A. Hatch   | Henry Morgenthau    |
| John H. Finley     | William B. Millar | Walter George Smith |
| Cleveland H. Dodge | Stanley White     | Charles V. Vickrey  |
| George A. Plimpton |                   |                     |

## *Membership of the Board of Trustees*

|                        |                       |                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| James L. Barton        | Howard Heinz          | Philip M. Rhinelanders  |
| Charles E. Beury       | Myron T. Herrick      | Franklin D. Roosevelt   |
| Arthur J. Brown        | Hamilton Holt         | Elihu Root              |
| Edwin M. Bulkley       | Frank W. Jackson      | Oliver J. Sands         |
| John B. Calvert        | Harry Pratt Judson    | William Jay Schieffelin |
| Robert J. Cuddihy      | M. Karagheusian       | George T. Scott         |
| William I. Chamberlain | Henry Churchill King  | Albert Shaw             |
| Henry Sloane Coffin    | Frederick Lynch       | Walter George Smith     |
| Charles R. Crane       | Charles S. Macfarland | Robert E. Speer         |
| Josephus Daniels       | Vance C. McCormick    | James M. Speers         |
| Charles G. Dawes       | John H. T. Main       | Anson Phelps Stokes     |
| Cleveland E. Dodge     | William T. Manning    | Oscar Straus            |
| Cleveland H. Dodge     | William B. Millar     | William Howard Taft     |
| Charles W. Eliot       | Henry Morgenthau      | Charles V. Vickrey      |
| Abram I. Elkus         | Frank Morrison        | Harry A. Wheeler        |
| John H. Finley         | John R. Mott          | Stanley White           |
| James G. Harbord       | Frank Mason North     | Ray Lyman Wilbur        |
| Harold A. Hatch        | George A. Plimpton    | Talcott Williams        |
| William I. Haven       | Frank L. Polk         | Stephen S. Wise         |
| Patrick J. Hayes       | Wm. Cooper Proctor    | Leonard Wood            |

Garrett Biblical Institute

Evanston, Illinois

# GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

Covering the Calendar Year January 1, 1922 to  
December 31, 1922

The year has been marked by unforeseen radical changes in the political, racial and military maps of the Near East.

War has not ceased. Races have been transplanted and more or less interchanged.

Political stability has not been secured.

Peace Conferences have failed.

Refugees remain in exile.

Families and communities that were regaining economic self-support and independence have become refugees through the enforced mid-winter evacuation of their ancestral homes.

Thousands of new orphans have been created by the death or loss of parents and relatives in the interchange of populations.

Instead of the anticipated normal decrease of relief work, the demands for relief have been greatly increased, if not multiplied, by military victories and disasters, devastating fire and the cruel interchange of populations.

## I. The Smyrna Disaster and Evacuation of the Christian Populations of Anatolia:

The outstanding event of the year that most seriously affected our relief operations was the Smyrna disaster with the resultant evacuation of practically the entire Christian population from Turkish Nationalist territory.

Before evacuation, an effort was made to secure from the Nationalist Government assurance of safety for the children in our orphanages. Such assurance failing, there

seemed no alternative but the removal of all Christian orphans from Asia Minor. This has involved a large and

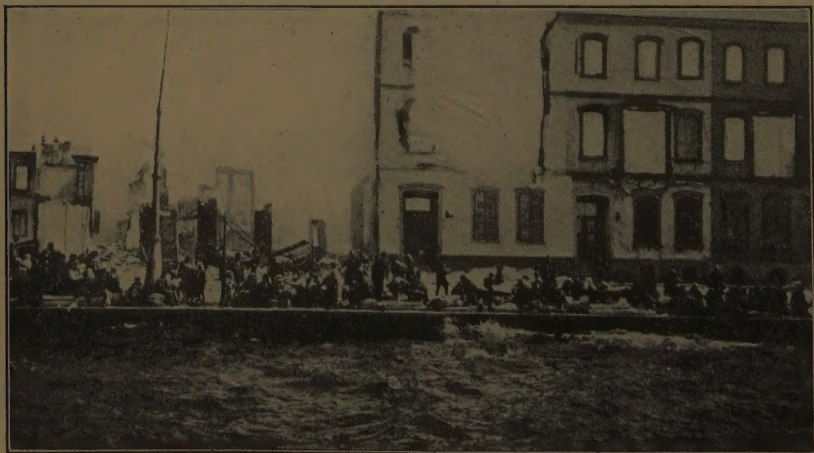
unforeseen emergency expenditure for transportation and re-establishment, and will involve yet further expense in providing housing and maintenance in new locations.

Every week seems to bring new evidence that the removal of the orphans was not only inevitable, but that in the end it will prove a blessing in disguise, making possible the earlier development of self-support on their part and assuring more satisfactory facilities for their industrial education, development and independence.

Financially, the Smyrna fire, with the accompanying panic and the later evacuation of Christian refugees from Thrace, from the Black Sea Coast of Anatolia and from the Mediterranean ports of Cilicia, was far more of a drain upon our treasury than the transfer of the orphans.

Near East Relief workers were on the ground at the time of the fire. They immediately provided food supplies from our Constantinople warehouses and co-operated in securing and handling ships that took the panic-stricken, fire-driven refugees to safety.

It has been impossible to secure complete reports of all the relief work done in the confusion that accompanied and followed the Smyrna fire. Near East Relief work had been



The quay at Smyrna. At height of fire this waterfront was crowded for two miles by fear-maddened people. Many drowned themselves to escape death by burning.



PATRAS. Refugees from Samsoun herded on trains bound for the interior. Near East Relief maintains "Lost and Found" service here.

inaugurated among the refugees in Smyrna before the fire. Supplies had been shipped from our warehouses in Constantinople and a relief headquarters established on the water front at Smyrna. This Smyrna relief base, with a considerable quantity of supplies, was destroyed in the fire. Other supplies were quickly brought from Constantinople or secured locally.

Hundreds of pages of typewritten reports submitted from different stations, islands and refugee centers, are at hand, but they represent such a rapid interchange of populations and shifting of supplies as to make an accurate summarized report extremely difficult. Such details, however, as those contained in the report from the Island of Mitylene, showing that during the period immediately following the fire, 2,173,022 rations of bread, flour and hard-tack were issued; 33,229 rations of milk issued to babies; 10,550 persons supplied with old clothes and shoes; 11,090 hospital and clinic treatments administered, suggest the magnitude of the work, not only on the Island of Mitylene, but in Smyrna itself, at Chios, Brousa, Samos, Crete, Salonika, Rodosto,

Western Thrace, and numerous other relief and refugee centers.

The Bishop of Smyrna is quoted as saying that within the area of his observation alone he is convinced that the American relief workers were responsible for the saving of at least 200,000 lives. Premier Gonaetas, the Armenian Patriarch, and other high officials, both in personal interviews and by public pronouncement, have recognized the prompt, self-sacrificing, efficient service of American relief workers in saving many thousands of refugees from death in connection with the Smyrna fire or from starvation during the period of exile and re-establishment that followed the fire.

Later, similar service was rendered in the embarkation, feeding and handling of shiploads of refugees from the Black Sea ports of Samsoun and Ordu and from Mersine in Cilicia. The expense of this service, while in some measure borne by the Greek Government, has none the less made large inroads upon our treasury. We also have a heavy, unavoidable emergency obligation for the remainder of the winter, especially in connection with the Armenian refugees, many of whom are stranded on or near the border line of North Syria and elsewhere, and all of whom are without both home and country.

## II. Re-Survey of Relief Field—Geographical:

### 1. The Caucasus

#### ARMENIAN REFUGEES FROM TURKEY

While large sections of Near East Relief work have been transplanted distances of from 100 to 500 miles, our largest single unit of relief work is in the Armenian Republic of the Russian Caucasus and has remained undisturbed. It is important to remember that the major portion of relief work being done in this area is among Turkish subjects in Russia. They are Armenian refugees whose ancestors for centuries had resided in Turkish Anatolia, but who, in 1915, fled for safety across the Russian border into the Russian

Armenian Republic of the present day. They have sacrificed their lands and their homes, and a large percentage of the able-bodied adults have perished from persecution and famine since 1915. There are today approximately 1,300,000 Armenians in this area.

#### "A NATION OF ORPHAN CHILDREN"

Aside from general relief work, we now have in this area approximately 25,000 orphans, many, if not most, of



ALEXANDROPOL. Near East Relief maintains 18,000 children here in barracks previously occupied by the Czar's armies. Photo taken from tower of Russian church overlooking former parade ground.

whom were born in Turkish Armenia. So far as we know they have no responsible, living relatives upon whom they have any moral or legal claim for support. They are wholly dependent upon American philanthropy, and would soon perish or disappear if American relief were withdrawn.

#### CO-OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT

The Russian Soviet Armenian Republic, with serious economic problems of its own, is co-operating in every possible way in the care and support of these new citizens from

across the Turkish border. The Soviet Government has placed at the command of Near East Relief, without charge, four large systems of military barracks, containing approximately 250 substantial stone buildings, which could not be reproduced for less than five million dollars. The Government has also placed at the command of Near East Relief, some 36,000 acres of land, rent free, on which to develop agricultural colonies, and establish, as rapidly as possible, self-support for these orphans.

### INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Near East Relief now has 22 American farm tractors and other American agricultural machinery at work on these farms, producing as largely as possible the food supply for the orphanages. Four expert agriculturists from our agricultural colleges have been sent to supervise this work and teach better methods of farming.



ALEXANDROPOL. Oneg, orphaned son of misery, on arrival at Polygon orphanage.

### DOUBLING FARM PRODUCTION

During the summer of 1922, one tract of a thousand acres planted with wheat was made to produce double the usual yield per acre, greatly to the astonishment of native farmers. The secret was in deep plowing, made possible by the American tractors as compared with the surface plowing done by the natives with oxen. From the standpoint of economics, the introduction of American agricultural implements and supplies, and the

peaceful development of trade through these thousands of orphans—future leaders—the investment in relief work would pay many times over. Though the economic development of the country is in no sense a motive for relief work, it may in future years prove a blessing to both America and Russian Armenian by promoting mutually helpful and friendly trade relations.

#### ORPHANAGE DAIRY FARM

The Soviet Armenian Government has placed at the command of Near East Relief, 16,000 acres of grazing land, formerly the property of the sister of the late Czar. The fertility of this hay and pasture land is suggested by the fact that one of our workers last spring, in less than one hour's time, gathered forty-seven varieties of wild flowers. Our American experts are endeavoring to produce from this 16,000 acres of grazing land, the milk, butter and cheese with which to supply the orphanages, as well as the 5,000 head of cattle required annually in order to provide meat only twice a week for the children in these orphanages.



Oneg, two months after his entrance to the orphanage.

#### SELF-HELP REQUIRED

The whole policy of the orphanage work in the Caucasus, as elsewhere, is to bring the children as rapidly as possible to self-support and to productive industrial leadership. Every child of sufficient age and strength in the orphanage is required to work at least one-half of every day, the other

half being devoted to studies and self-development. In one of our buildings 2,000 children are regularly engaged in making the clothes, shoes and, as far as practicable, all the necessary dormitory and orphanage supplies. Naturally, however, children cannot or should not be required to earn their entire support, and material assistance from America, in gradually diminishing volume, will be required for these Armenian orphans in Russian territory, for at least a few more years. This is doubly important if we desire to conserve the heavy investment already made in saving their lives, and fit them to go forth as productive citizens, industrial leaders and ambassadors of friendship, good-will and peace to all men.

#### 10,000 ORPHANS REFUSED ADMISSION

During the inspection of this work the past summer, the official representative of the Government formally requested the Near East Relief management to receive into our orphanages another 10,000 children, who were declared to be without protection and in danger of starvation during the coming winter. The committee felt that our present resources did not justify the expense of this additional responsibility, though recognizing the seriousness of the need.

#### GENERAL RELIEF

We have earnestly endeavored to discontinue all general or adult relief, but the country as a whole is not as yet economically self-supporting. War, famine and civil strife have removed and made impossible the replacement of an adequate number of oxen with which to cultivate the fields. The ravages of famine and breakdown of transportation systems have at crucial periods deprived the country of the necessary seed grain with which to plant the fields. Supplies of grain, which even in normal times is imported from the Volga Basin and other portions of Russia, were, of course, cut off by the Volga famine. The importation from Persia was impracticable because Persia demanded gold, which the people did not possess. Added to this, in the summer of

1922, an unprecedented plague of locusts swept the entire Zangezour district as clean as a threshing floor, leaving the people wholly without food, just on the eve of their anticipated harvest.

To avoid the recurrence of wholesale starvation Near East Relief was again obliged to give out general relief. This, however, was given either

- (a) in return for labor, employed in constructing roads and rebuilding irrigation ditches, or



ALEXANDROPOL. American farming methods are revolutionizing agricultural cultivation in the Caucasus. Many tractors and other modern implements have been introduced into the country. Driver and boy are orphan refugees.

- (b) in the form of seed grain with provision for the return of the grain in connection with the next year's harvest. The value of seed grain thus distributed was \$61,000.

#### 2565 CARLOADS OF AMERICAN CORN GRITS

The extent of the feeding operations in the Caucasus may be inferred from the fact that during the past year we shipped from the port of Batoum to Tiflis and Alexandropol, a total of 2,565 cars of American corn grits, which, if placed

end to end, would make a railway train something more than twelve miles long. This corn grits for the most part was contributed in the form of corn by the American farmers, ground by American mills almost without expense to Near East Relief, transported freight free to the seaboard by American railroads as a matter of charity, stored temporarily in Government warehouses, thence shipped at low



ERIVAN. Caucasus refugees reconstructing ruined villages. Labor paid by Near East Relief in food and seed grain, the latter to be returned from the first harvest.

rates on Shipping Board vessels, and finally delivered in the port of Batoum at a total cash expense from relief funds of less than 1 cent per pound of food.

#### CONSERVATION OF SEED GRAIN

A considerable portion of this corn grits was given to people as food in exchange for seed grain, in order that the seed grain might be safely stored in our warehouses, kept from direct consumption and issued at the proper time for the season's planting.

## SEEING IS BELIEVING

Many of these activities, including the work of the American farm tractors and industrial and orphanage activities, were photographed during the past summer and may be seen in a more graphic pictorial report in the form of a three-reel motion picture called "Seeing is Believing, or Uncle America Sees it Through."

## ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative work in the Caucasus area has been greatly strengthened during the past year by the organization of an Administrative Committee to guide the work of the Managing Director.

## EFFICIENCY SURVEY

During the past summer a thorough efficiency survey of the Caucasus work was made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The survey was chiefly for the purpose of studying methods of developing self-support, industrial training and early financial independence.

## "A HALF MILLION LIVES SAVED"

*In One Area*

The Catholicos, Head of the ancient Armenian Catholic Church, residing at Etchmiadzin, the President of the Armenian Republic and all other authorities, in deep gratitude declare that at least a half million, if not a full million, of residents in this area would have perished of sheer starvation had it not been for American relief.

This area is in no way seriously affected by Nationalist military operations.

## 2. Persia and Mesopotamia

In connection with the persecution and deportations of 1915, thousands of Armenians fled for safety from their ancestral homes in Turkish Armenia across the borders into Northwest Persia. There they cast their lot with other resident Armenians and with the Nestorian and Chaldean

Christians, who, for centuries, had occupied the plains around Urumia.

The late forced and tragic exodus of these Christians, driven by the Turkish-Kurdish sword from their ancestral homes southward across Persian deserts through Hamadan to seek temporary refuge in camps near Bagdad, and their later return through Mesopotamia to Tabriz where they are now striving for rehabilitation, are known to most readers of church and modern history.

Near East Relief has not the resources to grapple adequately with all the relief problems of this area, but by the maintenance of orphanages, industries and hospitals it is at least saving the lives of the children and aiding the adults to regain self-support, thus helping to preserve the remnant of one of the oldest Christian races known in Church history.

This area is not directly affected by Nationalist military operations.

The Administrative Committee in charge of the work among Armenian, Assyrian and other refugees of North-west Persia and Mesopotamia has been re-organized during



ATHENS. Ancient royal palace, now Near East Relief headquarters. Studying bulletin boards where are posted names of persons for whom relatives are seeking.



CHAZIR. Twelve orphan exiles from Harpoot, past mistresses of weaving, are instructing their less skillful sisters in the ancient art.

the year and Mr. Marion F. Rust, the new Managing Director, installed. Our work has now been reduced to two main, apparently inevitable lines of relief:

(1) Assistance to the exiled remnant of the ancient Assyrian race, 111,000 of whom were driven from their fertile homelands to the west of Lake Urumia into Mesopotamia in 1915 and 1918. Under slightly improved political conditions, they are now permitted in limited numbers and under the severest restrictions to return to their former homes, but without oxen, seed or other facilities for re-establishing their homes, farms and vineyards. Such general relief as the committee is able to give to adults from the limited appropriation of \$20,000 per month is doled out in the form of loans to families seeking to regain self-support.

(2) The larger portion of the work, however, remains with the children and orphans who have no parents or relatives to whom they can look for support or assistance.

### 3. Constantinople and Anatolia REORGANIZATION

Early in the year 1922 an important reorganization of our work in Constantinople and Anatolia was effected for

the purpose of securing greater economy and efficiency through consolidation. The offices, garage, warehouse, supply base, industrial department, personal service and shipping operations were all concentrated into one General Headquarters at Ortakeuy, Constantinople, on the Bosphorus. This concentration not only gave greatly increased efficiency but resulted in a saving of at least 25 per cent in cost of operation. A new personnel house on the Bosphorus near General Headquarters was also secured, adding materially to the comfort and working efficiency of the American personnel.

#### PROGRESS IN SELF-SUPPORT

A large measure of self-support had also been developed both through the industrial department and by contributions from native Armenian, Greek and other citizens of Constantinople. Local support had been developed to the point where, previous to the recent evacuation, one-half of all relief work done in Constantinople, including the support of 15,000 orphans, was paid for by voluntary contributions from Armenian and Greek residents of Constantinople. This generosity has the greatest significance when one considers the disasters and losses through which these Greeks and Armenians have passed and the other heavy demands that are made upon their benevolence.

#### DISRUPTION BY MILITARY AND POLITICAL CHANGES

All of this industrial and other constructive work, however, was disrupted by the military and political changes that began in September, culminating in the occupation of Constantinople by the Turkish Nationalists in October and the subsequent evacuation of the Christian minorities from the Constantinople-Anatolia area.

#### EVACUATION OF ORPHANS FROM ANATOLIA

The work of evacuation from Harpoot began in August when local government restrictions became unbearable and

4,000 orphans were started over the mountain passes from Harpoot to Northern Syria. Since that time practically all of the orphans of this area have been transferred.

### RELIEF TO ADULT REFUGEES

The service stations established by Near East Relief along the routes to sustain children in their march, have inevitably been called upon to save the lives of adults also who would faint by the roadside without nourishment that these kitchens can provide. The following cablegrams tell the story of countless thousands upon the march:



PERSIA. Assyrians returning to their ruined villages. Near East Relief is assisting rehabilitation with small loans of seed and farm equipment.

Athens, December 18, 1922.

Near East N. Y.

Exceedingly regret the Angora Government failed to give absolute assurance of safety for the Christian population if they remained. In the absence of such guarantee, the Christian population interpreted the Turkish permission to leave as an order.

Fowle.

Aleppo, December 14, 1922.

Near East NY

Kemalist instructions all Christians must evacuate Turkish territory has caused general deportation from Anatolia

to Aleppo. Fifty thousand Armenian refugees already arrived, thousands on way. All robbed, naked, wounded, girls violated, misery indescribable. Help urgently needed.

Pehlivanian, President Armenian National Union.

Constantinople, Dec. 16, 1922.

Vickrey NY

Extreme cold, snow and storms aggravate the plight of Asia Minor refugees. Death is overtaking thousands of the children and the aged infirm on the frozen roads of Anatolia, aboard the tossing rescue ships in the Black Sea, and in the camps near Constantinople.

Moving over the worst mud roads in the world, I saw a crowd of broken civilians more depressing than an army in hard-pressed retreat. Women about to become mothers tramped in snow up to their knees. Tired children dropped weary by the wayside, and girls of tender years bore men's burdens.

Jaquith.

Lausanne, November 25, 1922.

Near East NY

Refugees from Asia Minor destitute clothing shelter foods. Nothing by way relief can Peace Conference accomplish for winter. All largely dependent upon American benevolence.

Barton.

#### CONTINUATION OF WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ANATOLIA

For the present our headquarters are retained in Constantinople and a skeleton organization maintained in most of the relief centers formerly occupied in Anatolia. This is done, first, for the purpose of protecting valuable American property that would be jeopardized if the last American relief workers were withdrawn; second, for the reason that there are still straggling remnants of women and children who, not being identified with our institutions, did not leave at the time of the orphanage evacuation; third, because especially in the wake of the Greek Army retreat there are large numbers of homeless Turkish women and children,

who are innocent sufferers from military operations; fourth, because there is an almost unprecedented demand for medical aid, taxing the utmost capacity of all hospitals, clinics, doctors and nurses that we can obtain for the interior stations of Turkish Nationalist territory.

#### 4. Palestine and Syria

##### EVACUATION OF CILICIA

With the French evacuation of Cilicia in the winter of 1921-22, large numbers of Armenian residents of Cilicia, numbering probably more than 100,000, fearing Turkish vengeance, fled from Cilicia to Northern Syria, Smyrna or other places of supposed safety. This military evacuation of former French occupied territory also involved the removal of Near East Relief orphanages from Marash, Ourfa, Aintab, Diarbekir and Mardin to Syria. Later, as heretofore noted, in the fall of 1922, it seemed expedient to remove also the 4,000 orphan children from Harpoot to Constantinople by way of Syria, but after about one-half of these children had reached Constantinople via sea from



ERIVAN. Armenian women bringing back to Near East Relief industrial department wool which they have spun in return for their daily food—corn grits.



Exodus of children from Asia Minor. Five as they stepped over the border to safety.

Beirut, the Greco-Turkish military operations blocked further transfer and left about one-half of the Harpoot orphans in Northern Syria. Thus a total of 10,017 Armenian orphans from Anatolia are at least temporarily lodged in Syria and Palestine, in addition to the 1,446 Syrian orphans already established in Jerusalem and Sidon.

#### NEW HOMES IN PALESTINE

New homes must be found for several thousand of these orphans. Six hundred of them are temporarily established in St. James' Monastery in Jerusalem. Forty-three twelve-year-old boys are organized in a trade school in buildings on a hillside of the town of Nazareth. Others are more or less temporarily domiciled in or near such historic centers as Sidon, Jebail, Ghazir, Nahr Ibrahim, Mamultein, Junieh, Beirut and Aleppo. Another orphanage will soon be opened in especially constructed buildings at Bethlehem.

#### 5. Greece

The evacuation of the Christian minorities from Asia Minor has forced us to enter Greece as a new area of Near East Relief operations.

## ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN GREECE

Facing the flames and fury, the distress and suffering of the Smyrna disaster, Greece threw her doors wide open to all who were oppressed. Not only did she receive hundreds of thousands of her own race (though of Turkish birth, Turkish language, and Turkish citizenship), but she received likewise tens of thousands of Armenians who did not have the remotest legal claim upon the hospitality of the Greek nation. These tens of thousands of adult refugees are still sharing with the Greek people the limited, over-taxed resources of the land.

GREEK GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS  
FOR HOMELESS ARMENIANS

At a time when the doors of all other nations were closed and barred, Greece not only admitted to her shores the thousands of Armenian orphans of Turkish birth and language formerly sustained by Near East Relief in Anatolia, but she gave every possible assistance by requisitioning, rent free, the necessary public buildings and private houses for the accommodation of these exiled, homeless children.

In Constantinople we have been caring for some 10,000 to 14,000 children, but even here we have been compelled to move the children. Perhaps the Lausanne Conference, together with the proximity of Allied naval and military forces, will in the near future protect us and the children from the necessity of further expensive and dangerous compulsory flights to unknown destinations.

We use the words "unknown destinations," for where can these children go? America, by our immigration laws, refuses to receive them. England and France cannot take care of them. Canada's immigration laws debar them. Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, all other countries, husband their own resources and debar them.

These children were born on Turkish soil. Their families for centuries, dating back before the Christian era, and antedating the Turk himself in occupation, have lived in Anatolia. They are literally being shoved off their ancestral homes into the sea—with no place to land.

But the one country that is most impoverished, that is most over-populated, that is least able to care for them, is at present the only country that will receive them—Greece.

At the present time Near East Relief is supporting, with the co-operation of the Greek Government, orphans, mostly Armenian, in Greece at the following centers:

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Corfu—Kaiser's Palace .....         | 1,050  |
| Old Warehouse .....                 | 1,400  |
| Old Fort .....                      | 300    |
| Athens—Zappeion Exposition Hall.... | 900    |
| Royal Palace .....                  | 470    |
| Oropos .....                        | 1,300  |
| Loutraki .....                      | 3,000  |
| Edipsos .....                       | 6,000  |
|                                     | <hr/>  |
|                                     | 14,420 |

#### INCREASING NUMBER OF ORPHANS

In spite of all efforts, the number of orphans is inevitably increasing as a result of the heavy loss of life and the separation of families incident to the disasters and forced migrations of the past months. In loading a single refugee boat at Ordu, our relief workers recently discovered that they had aboard 700 children for whom no parents could be found. Every effort has since been made to discover parents or responsible relatives, but we still have in Constantinople 300 of these 700 children for whom there is no known living relative or guardian. This and similar groups of orphans throughout the Near East are not included in the above totals, but none the less must be given assistance. They are innocent of any crime and morally are as much entitled to the necessities and comforts of life as are the children of more favored American homes.

#### GENERAL RELIEF

The general relief work in Greece is being cared for by the American Red Cross in co-operation with the Greek Government. On a map which forms the frontispiece of this book are indicated locations in Greece where Near East Relief has been administering refugee relief.



ALEPPO. Family group among the refugees. There are 89,000 destitute, homeless people along the borders of Turkey and Syria.

## AN ORPHAN ISLAND

Nine thousand Armenian orphans, formerly in Constantinople and Anatolia, are at the time of writing this report temporarily housed in summer hotels requisitioned for emergency use by the Greek Government. These hotels must be vacated and restored to their owners before April 1, 1923. Where shall these 9,000 homeless, countryless orphans go?

They are driven out from their native land. The immigration laws of other countries bar the doors. Greece continues her generous hospitality by placing at the command of Near East Relief the best available facilities on the Island of Syra, central of the Cyclades Group in the Aegean Sea. This island, with the city Hermopolis, once the leading seaport of the Aegean and with widely diversified industries, including agriculture, textiles, iron foundries and ship build-

ing, offers a home and training ground for these children. Buildings, or at least shelter, however, must be provided, and if at all practicable, facilities for workshops and training schools should be added. This island may again become what it was in earlier days, a recognized center from which will radiate throughout the Aegean and Near East areas the leavening influence of a superior, progressive civilization.

### III. Re-Appraisal of Relief Operations—By Departments:

#### 1. Department of General Relief

##### EFFORT TO DISCONTINUE ADULT RELIEF

For more than two years the Executive Committee has earnestly endeavored to discontinue all general relief, throwing responsibility for adult and general refugee support upon responsible governments or other agencies. The aim has been to confine Near East Relief operations to a child



BEIRUT. The tented city. Comparatively well housed are the 6,000 Armenian refugees living in this congested spot.



In the shop of the carpenter, at Nazareth, in sight of the spot where Jesus "grew in wisdom and stature," orphan boys, under the training of Near East Relief, learn to master self-supporting trades.

welfare program. Continuous warfare, devastating fires, wholesale famine and other disasters have, however, blocked our resolutions and forced upon us renewed general refugee relief work of large dimensions. Clearly, no American contributor would have had our Executive Committee turn its back upon the cry of distress that went up from the flames and smoke of burning Smyrna. Certainly, every contributor may well feel proud to be a shareholder in and patron of the American salvage corps that provided ships, transport, food and safety for the 400,000 or more who escaped from Smyrna.

#### CILICIAN REFUGEES

An equally important, though less extensive relief service was forced upon us earlier in the year, when, following the French evacuation, 100,000 Armenians from Cilicia fled into Northern Syria.

#### SMYRNA AND ANATOLIAN REFUGEES

A more widely flung call for the life line came with the precipitate evacuation of Anatolia in connection with the

Turkish Government's "permit for all Christians to leave before November 30, 1922."

Our workers had no provision in their budgets for adult relief. They were commissioned only to evacuate the orphans, but with soup kitchens and rest stations established along the line of march for the orphans en route to the sea, what American could refuse a bowl of soup or necessary food for a helpless woman and child likewise fleeing for safety? Untold thousands were thus fed and saved, while others with strength too far gone dropped by the roadside. The able-bodied men who might have helped had either perished in previous disasters or were detained in the Turkish army as men of military age.

#### PROVISIONING REFUGEE SHIPS

Perhaps a greater service was rendered in connection with the requisitioning and provisioning of ships and the embarkation and transportation of refugees assembled and waiting deliverance at the Black Sea ports of Anatolia and Mediterranean ports of Cilicia and Syria.

#### REFUGEES IN NORTHERN SYRIA AND THE BORDER LANDS

Unfortunately, the demand for refugee relief does not cease with the evacuation from the homeland. At the present time 89,000 Armenian refugees are reported in Aleppo, having been driven out of Anatolia. They dare not go back into Turkish territory and they are not permitted to go forward into the Syrian Lebanon, which is under French mandate.

#### RESUMPTION OF SELF-SUPPORT

They are industrious, ready for any kind of service if work is available but, under existing economic and political conditions, they are helpless. Large numbers are likewise stranded on or near other border lines of the Turkish Nationalist territory, driven out from their legal homeland and forbidden by America, England, France and other allied

nations to establish new homes under the principal allied flags. They are among the most thrifty people in the world. Despite the fact that the refugees are chiefly women, old men and children, they quickly regain self-support if given the opportunity. Of the 27,000 that reached Beirut, Syria, in 1922, and were established in refugee camps, only 600 are now receiving aid from the Relief Committee, the remainder having in some way managed to earn their own support in spite of adverse social, racial and economic environment.

### UNFORESEEN EMERGENCIES

Every effort is being made to reduce general relief to the minimum, but, just as six months ago no one could foresee the Smyrna disaster, so it is now impossible to tell how soon another eruption may increase the demand for general relief which we are trying to eliminate.



ATHENS. Exiled orphans from Asia Minor housed in the Zappeion (seen in the background) line up for gymnastic drill in front of the Temple of Jupiter. Impoverished Greece has extended hospitality to a million refugees, both children and adults.

## 2. Orphanage and Child Welfare Department

The child, the innocent victim of war and racial hatred, the as yet unpoisoned, unprejudiced open mind, the future citizen and arbiter of world destinies has been and should continue to be the chief beneficiary of American philanthropy as expressed through Near East Relief.

The general character of the child welfare work has been suggested in the descriptions already given under geographical headings. The total number of full orphans as of December 31, 1922, under the care of Near East Relief, for whom it has been impossible to find responsible relatives or guardians, is 55,883. In addition to this, approximately 60,000 orphans or half orphans are supported under the care of a widowed refugee mother, relative or other guardian.

### INCREASED DEMANDS INEVITABLE

Unfortunately, we face during the next few months a period when a slight increase in the number of orphans under our care will be almost unavoidable. The toll of death



Orphan exiles from the interior. Near East Relief has evacuated 20,000 children to places of safety.



SAMSOUN. An Armenian refugee, true to racial reputation for industry and thrift, sets up a cobbler's shop in an empty tobacco box to repair shoes for needy fellow exiles.

in connection with the wholesale tragedies of the past months has inevitably left an increased number of fatherless, motherless children, many of whom daily are found or otherwise brought to our orphanage doors. They cannot be refused without bringing shame upon our nation with its known material wealth and reputation for unselfish humanitarian work.

### AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL

As has already been noted under the geographical reports, every effort is made to teach industries to the children, to develop as rapidly as possible the largest practicable measure of self-support, to train them for industrial independence and leadership and introduce them to the larger world as ambassadors of good will, unselfish service and world peace.

### 3. Agricultural Training

Reference has already been made in the Caucasus report to the large tract of land allocated to Near East Relief by



Types of orphanage children.

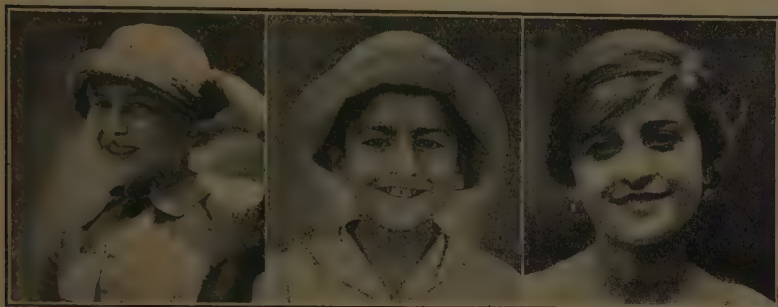
the Government, the twenty-two American tractors and other farm machinery operating on this land and the effort to train a considerable number of the orphans in modern scientific agriculture. Similar successful experiments have been tried in varying degrees and forms in other areas, especially in Harpoot, Marsovan, Sivas and other orphanages now transplanted into other territory. The purpose is threefold:

- (a) To provide food and reduce the net expense of orphanage operation.
- (b) To train the students in better methods of agriculture.
- (c) To provide an example or standard that neighboring farmers will follow, and that will materially increase the productiveness and economic resources of the entire country.

Since the transplanting of the Anatolian orphans to other areas, the Greek Government has undertaken to collaborate with Near East Relief by securing lands in Macedonia, where orphanages can be located and agricultural training provided.

#### 4. Agricultural Colonies

No opportunity is lost to get refugees away from the large cities and concentration camps, on to any available farm lands where there may be opportunity of attaining self-support. One highly successful agricultural colony of



Are they worth while?

this type was established at Rodosto in Eastern Thrace on the Sea of Marmora, manned with Armenians from the refugee camps of Constantinople and equipped with agricultural implements and seed provided by Near East Relief. The first year was decidedly successful and the year 1922 would have seen the full repayment of all capital invested in the colony had not military reverses thrown Eastern Thrace into the military possession of the Turks with consequent confiscation of the 1922 crops.

A study is being made of the various proposals with reference to the colonization of refugees and tentative plans drafted, subject to ability to secure suitable lands with adequate guarantees.

## 5. Industrial Relief

Relief is never given to an adult free of charge if there is any possibility of providing any kind of work that can be done in payment for the relief. It is gratifying to note that as a rule the refugees are eager to get work, even at a mere living wage. In Constantinople, Beirut and all the larger centers industries have been established for women, under American supervision, and the products of their industry, whether in the form of rugs or needlework are sold to help meet the cost of relief supplies. Most of the work done by men is local in character and contributes toward repair of buildings, roads and orphanage equipment. The larger part of the work done by the women is absorbed

locally in clothing for the children, equipment for hospitals and orphanages, though considerable quantities of needlework are sold through the Near East Relief shops in the local markets of Constantinople, Beirut and other eastern cities. This needlework has also found a ready market through the offices of Near East Relief in America, the cash sales to date in America having amounted to \$32,094.85, while a larger amount is now in stock in process of sale.

## 6. Near East Industries

At present Near East Relief has at least 50,000 pairs of hands in various orphanages exclusive of the far larger number of more skilled workers among the refugees awaiting simple equipment, raw material and intelligent direction into channels of useful industry and self-support. It is expected that in connection with most of the orphanages, at least one-half of the time will be devoted to industrial training in one form or another. These industries should be organized with a practical view to the training of the child and to the development of those products that will have a ready, profitable market.

While there must be a considerable amount of theoretical training that can have no immediate commercial return, experience shows that many articles can be made with profit by the orphans with the possible assistance of older refugee instructors who are in urgent need of employment.

## SALES DEPARTMENT

A Sales Department for Near East industries can be developed in the United States and by Near East Associations in other countries that will sell these articles at a considerable margin of profit, thereby helping materially to finance the other industrial and educational work of the orphanages. This kind of work finds an especially ready sale at good prices around the Christmas season when almost unlimited quantities can be disposed of by the right kind of advance organization. With inadequate organization \$23,450 of Near East Industry products were sold in New York last year.

## COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELIEF

The fact that more than \$60,000 worth of laces, rugs and other industrial products have already reached America from relief centers, and that we have in our orphanages thousands of children capable of contributing toward self-support and urgently needing industrial training, has led the Executive Committee to appoint a special committee on industrial relief and "Near East Industries." This committee consists of the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland E. Dodge, Harold A. Hatch, James M. Speers, with Barclay Acheson as secretary, and Messrs. M. Karagheusian, Vartan Malcom and G. T. Pushman as advisers.

## 7. Medical Relief

A considerable medical staff and equipment is required for ministry in Near East Relief orphanages, exclusive of general medical work. In the orphanages the medical work is likewise more or less interwoven with other orphanage activities in a way that makes clear statistical differentiation



MACRONISSI ISLAND. Six Thousand on the hillside waiting for food. Here was established in six days the largest quarantine station in the world—2,500 tents to accommodate 10,000 people—under the supervision of Dr. Mabel Elliott of the American Women's Hospitals.



Trachoma hospital, Alexandropol, with accommodations for 3,000. Daily clinic at which each child receives individual treatment.

difficult. Moreover, statistical summaries and reports for the year ending December 31, 1922, have not yet reached us from the remote regions of the Caucasus and from the interior stations of Anatolia with which communication is at best intermittent.

Including hospitals connected with the orphanages, Near East Relief now has and is operating 38 hospitals. All the hospitals in the interior of Anatolia, with the exception of Harpoot, have been continued since the evacuation of the Christian populations. Inasmuch as many of the best native doctors and nurses left with the Christian population, the need for medical ministry to the remaining populations is probably greater than ever, the hospitals being taxed to their full capacity.

In Greece, the medical work of Near East Relief is under the direction of the American Women's Hospitals, which provides personnel and supports the medical work under the supervision of Dr. Mabel Elliott. During the

year under review the American Women's Hospitals has also financed and directed the medical work in the Caucasus.

In Beirut, Syria, as well as in Constantinople, well equipped American hospitals provide hospital facilities, leaving Near East Relief responsible only for the medical work of the orphanages and clinics connected with the refugee camps.

The magnitude of medical work among children may be inferred from the fact that in the Caucasus alone we have segregated in one place, 3,000 children suffering from trachoma. There are similar segregations of children suffering from tuberculosis, scabies, and various other more or less contagious diseases.

#### NEAR EAST RELIEF LABORATORIES

As a rule our doctors find themselves far removed from medical supplies and modern laboratory facilities. In the Caucasus this has resulted in the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory, that has provided vaccine, serums and other laboratory products for the Trans-Caucasian Republics.



TRIPOLI. Warm clothes being distributed to Greek refugees from Asia Minor.



State Conference Group of National and State Officials of Near East Relief.

#### IV. Organization at the Home Base:

The ability of Near East Relief to respond promptly to the Smyrna emergency and other calls during the past year and to meet a total budget nearly \$3,000,000 larger than the preceding year is largely due to the devoted and self-sacrificing services of volunteer committees, speakers and workers in every state in the Union. It would be impracticable to name within the limits of this report the thousands of committee members and workers who have had a vital part in the rescue and saving of the 115,000 children and the much larger number of adults in the Near East during the past year.

#### COUNTY COMMITTEES

In addition to the State Chairman and Treasurers of the field organization, Near East Relief has volunteer committees in 980 counties with 1,088 other counties represented on the state committees by a county chairman, making a total of 2,068 counties organized or represented by county workers.

## COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS

Under the direction of these state and county committees local community campaigns are conducted. In these community efforts, Chambers of Commerce, banks, business men's clubs, lodges, industries and practically every institution have given their assistance. The railroads of the country have saved us thousands of dollars by affording free transportation for carload lots of grain and clothing.

## CO-OPERATION OF CHURCHES

Conspicuous mention should be made of the churches for their unfailing and substantial support. The pulpits of every denomination have been opened to our speakers. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish congregations have not only contributed with unstinted liberality but quite often have furnished volunteer committees of workers for a community effort.

## NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

The organized women of America also deserve great credit for what they have done. Last Easter, when it was found necessary on account of insufficient funds to make a drastic cut in appropriations, threatening the death of thousands of children, the women of the country undertook



Michigan 1922 Contribution of clothing to the Near East—twelve carloads.

to raise the needed funds and largely through their efforts the necessity of turning out these thousands of orphans was averted. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker is Chairman of our National Women's Committee.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL CO-OPERATION

The co-operation of principals and teachers in public schools has doubtless been instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of children in the Near East, while at the same time inculcating higher ideals of service and international brotherhood in the lives of many thousands of boys and girls in America. In New York City alone 316 public schools have co-operated.

#### SPEAKERS' DEPARTMENT

The National Speakers' Department working through State Bureaus, has commanded the co-operation of a strong corps of speakers in practically every state. These have included returned relief workers from the Near East, most of whom continue loyally to serve the work which gripped their lives during their period of resident service in the Near East. Pastors, lawyers, teachers, national officers of women's clubs and fraternal organizations have given themselves freely and effectively to the presentation of the message on the platform when once they have fully grasped and appreciated the need.

#### CO-OPERATION OF THE PRESS

The \$10,000,000 response from the general public during the past year would have been utterly impossible had not newspapers and magazines, secular and religious, co-operated by presenting to the public information concerning the need. An up-to-date photographic department with perhaps one of the best collections of photographs of the Near East to be found anywhere in the world has been one of the forms of effective service in presenting conditions graphically to the public through the co-operating press.

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The effectiveness of the administration overseas is in some measure due to the organization and effective co-

operation of the Foreign Department of the New York office.

In the Personal Service Division during the year there have been handled 3,171 "searchers" of refugees or others seeking relatives in America and in 31 per cent of these cases we have been able to secure and send sums of money for transportation to the refugees with which to meet their needs or in many instances pay their expenses to America. The department has made out over 500 affidavits for relatives and handled over \$100,000 of traveling expense money, involving the writing of over 1,500 letters and 1,300 personal interviews.

The Personal Service Division, with the co-operation of our orphanage managers overseas, has made a complete card record of all the orphans with special reference to their nearest known relative, and wherever a child in an orphanage is found to have a relative or a friend in America, that friend or relative is at once asked to assume financial responsibility for the child.

Our foreign shipments during the past year have



The "Parattah" which transported the first relief shipment of flour, milk and clothing from Australasia to the Near East.

amounted to 53,470,823 pounds or more than 26,000 tons, shipped as per schedule opposite. This, of course, includes only commodities shipped from America and does not include the large food purchases made locally in Anatolia and other areas where transportation problems make local purchases for orphanage purposes more advantageous than importation.

#### OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

At the present time there are 255 American personnel on the field. During the year 1922 there were enlisted 56 new personnel, and during this same period 83 have returned from the field. Of the returned workers fourteen are being used as speakers by the National Speakers' Department and an indefinite number, scattered throughout the United States, are being used separately by the State Directors.

Relief workers on the field divided into lists of doctors, nurses and relief workers are distributed as follows in the different areas:

| Area                 | Relief  |        |         | Total |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
|                      | Doctors | Nurses | Workers |       |
| Caucasus .....       | 5       | 9      | 78      | 92    |
| Constantinople ..... | 6       | 5      | 60      | 71    |
| Syria .....          | 6       |        | 34      | 40    |
| Greece .....         | 1       | 11     | 35      | 47    |
| Persia .....         |         |        | 5       | 5     |
|                      | —       | —      | —       | —     |
|                      | 18      | 25     | 212     | 255   |

#### THE PRICE OF SERVICE

The supreme price of service has been paid again this year by Near East Relief workers who count not their lives dear unto themselves. To the ever lengthening list of martyrs is added this year the names of Miss Annie Allen, who died of typhus while en route in midwinter on an urgent mission from and in behalf of our orphanage work at Harpoot to the Nationalist Government at Angora;

## FOREIGN SHIPMENTS, YEAR 1922

| Date of Sailing<br>1922 | Steamer              | Foodstuffs | Equipment and Machinery | Medical Supplies | Clothing and Textile | Totals     |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Jan. 10                 | West Campgaw .....   | 54,534     | 4,423                   | .....            | 1,971                | 60,928     |
| Feb. 1                  | King Alexander ..... | 4,732      | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 4,732      |
| Feb. 1                  | Sagaporack .....     | 192,500    | 95,730                  | .....            | .....                | 288,230    |
| Feb. 24                 | Clontarf .....       | 315,913    | 101,000                 | .....            | 172,886              | 589,799    |
| Mar. 4                  | Satartia .....       | 3,730      | 4,437                   | .....            | 273                  | 8,440      |
| Feb. 15                 | Negalis Helias ..... | .....      | 2,880                   | .....            | .....                | 2,880      |
| Mar. 8                  | West Mahomet .....   | .....      | 6,114                   | .....            | .....                | 6,114      |
| Apr. 5                  | Ossa .....           | 168,000    | .....                   | .....            | 75,641               | 243,641    |
| Apr. 22                 | Deepwater .....      | 13,456,724 | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 13,456,724 |
| Apr. 26                 | Coeur d'Alene .....  | 2,258,554  | 210,375                 | .....            | 71,268               | 2,540,197  |
| Apr. 28                 | Leise Maersk .....   | 5,912,557  | 59,430                  | 486,867          | 182,994              | 6,641,848  |
| May 13                  | Themistocke .....    | .....      | 498                     | .....            | .....                | 498        |
| May 27                  | Higbo .....          | 11,446,590 | .....                   | 156,056          | 66,402               | 11,669,048 |
| June 10                 | New York .....       | 2,730      | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 2,730      |
| June 13                 | Sabotawan .....      | 42,808     | .....                   | .....            | 571,430              | 614,238    |
| June 19                 | Saugus .....         | 820,192    | 67,502                  | 147,127          | 74,507               | 1,109,328  |
| July 10                 | Acropolis .....      | 11,932     | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 11,932     |
| July 20                 | Coeur d'Alene .....  | 218,572    | 11,894                  | 10,693           | 865,630              | 1,106,789  |
| Aug. 8                  | Conejos .....        | 463,409    | .....                   | 594              | 634,016              | 1,098,019  |
| Aug. 8                  | Casey .....          | 911,586    | .....                   | 220              | 133,505              | 1,105,311  |
| Aug. 19                 | Sagaporack .....     | 141,530    | 5,824                   | 230,744          | 49,850               | 427,948    |
| Aug. 19                 | West Mahomet .....   | .....      | 120                     | .....            | 4,401                | 4,521      |
| Sept. 9                 | King Alexander ..... | 285,561    | .....                   | .....            | 46,746               | 46,746     |
| Oct. 9                  | Saugus .....         | 2,740,220  | 3,366                   | 22,726           | 204,320              | 515,973    |
| Oct. ..                 | Orient .....         | 1,119,860  | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 2,740,220  |
| Oct. ..                 | Ossa .....           | 3,408,420  | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 1,119,860  |
| Nov. 10                 | Clontarf .....       | 1,594,600  | .....                   | .....            | .....                | 3,408,420  |
| Nov. 10                 | Hog Island .....     | 70,500     | 7,486                   | 8,053            | .....                | 1,594,600  |
| Dec. 9                  | West Gotomaska ..... | 224,000    | .....                   | .....            | 86,366               | 172,405    |
| Dec. 20                 | Ossa .....           | 27,494     | .....                   | .....            | 333,595              | 109,595    |
| Dec. 23                 | Sangamon .....       | 2,081,195  | .....                   | 6,279            | 430,559              | 458,053    |
| Dec. 27                 | Sabotawan .....      | .....      | .....                   | .....            | 582                  | 2,088,056  |
|                         |                      | 47,978,443 | 580,073                 | 1,069,359        | 3,842,942            | 53,470,823 |

Lester James Wright, who was shot dead from ambush and his traveling companion, Enoch R. Applegate, wounded, as they were nearing Aleppo in connection with their relief work; and George St. John Williams, who, in directing a convoy of orphans from Sivas and Marsovan over the snow-covered roads and mountain passes to Samsoun, was laid low by rain, snow, exposure, cold, pneumonia, death. These workers could have saved their lives, had they not placed service for others above personal interest.

There are dozens of other Near East Relief workers to-day who are equally willing to give their lives for the saving of these children and the reclaiming of the Near East. The price that has been and is being paid by these American comrades overseas puts to shame the biggest financial offering of the American public, but they do it gladly, for they have the thrill and the joy of service; and there is not one of them who would trade jobs with their friends in America who may have larger material and social advantages, but not so large a field of service.



NAZARETH. Making shirts in the tailor shop. All possible speed is made toward putting the boys on a self-supporting basis.

## V. International Co-operation

### THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE CENTURIES

For forty centuries the Near East has been the battleground of the nations and today the world has nothing but ruins and bitterness to show for centuries of strife. There will be no permanent world peace until good-will and stable government are secured in the Near East.

### THE INTERNATIONAL NEAR EAST ASSOCIATION

Marked progress has been made during the past year in the organization and development of the International Near East Association, the object of which is "to promote co-operation and increased efficiency on the part of all organizations and individuals who are seeking to relieve suffering, provide for the care of orphans, or otherwise promote the social, economic, industrial, and educational development of the Near East."

### ASIA AND EUROPE JOIN WITH AMERICA

Near East associations or kindred societies have now been formed in ten countries and are co-operating in an effort to solve, by humanitarian relief work and peaceful methods, the problems of the Near East. Asia joins with Europe and America in this endeavor. The Japanese Committee, with Baron Shibasawa as active Chairman, during the past year has sent to the Near East for relief more than \$10,000. China and Korea have sent substantial contributions. Australia has assumed the entire support of one of the largest orphanages in Syria, to be known henceforth as the Australasian Orphanage, and the contributions reported thus far during the year from Australia amount to approximately \$100,000 with regular monthly shipments of food from Australia's surplus food supplies via the Commonwealth Line of steamers direct each month from

Sydney to Port Said, thence to Syria. The Philippines, with a committee headed by Governor-General Wood, a member of our own Board of Trustees, has contributed \$18,000. Hawaii renews her annual gift of approximately \$26,000. Sweden and Denmark have accepted full financial support for an orphanage in Syria. Switzerland and other nations of Europe are co-operating, while England, Canada and the British dominions continue their substantial contributions and ministry.

A VOLUNTARY CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE-  
TIME PROGRAM NOW OR DESTRUCTIVE  
WARFARE LATER

During the Great War 23 nations, under dint of necessity and in self-defense, united in a program of destructive warfare with the Near East as one of the chief areas of conflict. They poured forth in that conflict the life-blood of at least eight millions of men and a hundred billion of treasure. Unless peace, good will and sound government can be established in the Near East, this conflict will be renewed. But if the so-called Christian nations have enough prudence to get together voluntarily in times of peace on an unselfish constructive program of education, industrial training and good will, we may prevent the otherwise inevitable expenditure of other millions of lives and billions of treasure in future warfare with its vicious circle of renewed bitterness and strife.

That which battleships and battalions have failed to accomplish and can never accomplish, the magic power of love, unselfish service and world brotherhood may yet achieve.

## REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

held on

February 27, 1923

## I. Executive Committee Meetings:

Since the last annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee has had twelve regular Meetings on the dates listed below:

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| January   | 10, 1922 |
| February  | 9, 1922  |
| March     | 20, 1922 |
| April     | 7, 1922  |
| May       | 17, 1922 |
| June      | 8, 1922  |
| September | 29, 1922 |
| October   | 21, 1922 |
| November  | 21, 1922 |
| December  | 12, 1922 |
| January   | 12, 1923 |
| February  | 2, 1923  |

The Minutes of these Executive Committee Meetings have been sent regularly for information to all Members of the Board of Trustees, together with accompanying financial statements, cablegrams and reports from the field.

## II. Sub-Committees:

At the first Meeting of the Executive Committee January 10, 1922 (or at subsequent meetings), various Sub-Committees were organized, including Finance, Personnel, Nominations, Editorial, Justice and Good Will, Loan and Industrial Relief.

### III. Changes in Membership of the Board of Trustees and Committees:

With deep gratitude we note that during the past year there have been no changes, occasioned by death, resignation, or other cause, in the Membership of the Board of Trustees or Committees of Near East Relief.

### IV. Minutes of the Overseas Administrative Committees:

At each of the overseas administrative centers—Constantinople, Alexandropol, Beirut and Tabriz,—Administrative Committees are appointed and organized under the direction of the Executive Committee. These Committees consist of leading American residents in these centers and have regular meetings for the supervision of all Near East Relief work in these areas. The minutes of these regular meetings of the Administrative Committees are forwarded to New York, duplicated and bound into the Docket of the Executive Committee for the information of each member of the Executive Committee preliminary to the Committee Meetings.

### V. Audits:

Messrs. Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants, have continued throughout the year a continuous audit of all accounts in our New York office, and Messrs. Russell & Co., Chartered Accountants of London, Cairo and Constantinople, have rendered a similar service in a continuous audit of accounts overseas.

### VI. The President's Near East Emergency Fund Committee:

We are under deep indebtedness to the President for his sympathetic co-operation and leadership in appealing to the American public in behalf of the Near East Emergency Fund and to Hon. Will H. Hays for his Chairmanship of the President's Committee of Sponsors and the

Special Co-ordinating Committee named by the President to direct the appeals in behalf of the American Red Cross and Near East Relief. To Mr. R. J. Cuddihy large credit is due for courageous initiative in providing immediate relief at a time when minutes meant life. The example of personal devotion given by Mr. Hays as Chairman of the Committee and by Mr. Cuddihy through the pages of the Literary Digest has been of inestimable value in challenging Chairman of State Committees and editors of publications throughout the United States to render like assistance. Without such voluntary leadership and co-operation, the life-saving service of Near East Relief would be impossible.

## VII. Co-operation of Advisory Committees:

The co-operation of Armenian, Greek, Syrian and Assyrian residents in America has been a large and inspiring factor in the work of the Executive Committee. The contributions from Armenians and Greeks this year have been even larger than in preceding years, approximately a million dollars, through our treasury, exclusive of sums sent through other channels.

## VIII. Co-operation of Other Organizations:

Near East Relief is dependent upon the co-operation of many other organizations, and one of the inspiring features of the work is the heartiness with which societies and individuals respond to the appeal of suffering.

Churches and Sunday Schools continue to be a major source of support. Catholics, Protestants and Jews give generously. Practically every ecclesiastical organization in America—north and south—east and west—has passed cordial resolutions of endorsement.

Public and private schools have been large contributors to the relief fund during the past year. Increasingly, principals and teachers are recognizing in the relief appeal and in the response of the children to that appeal and in-

dispensable factor in the education and character development of children.

Near East Relief is receiving the co-operation of practically all of the great fraternal organizations of the country—Lodges, Rotary Clubs, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus; of Chambers of Commerce, agricultural organizations, labor organizations, and milling associations; of Government Departments—State, War, and Navy; of innumerable commercial concerns, who are contributing commodities, free advertising and other invaluable co-operation, and of newspapers and magazines—secular, religious and fraternal. Without this co-operation the life-saving achievements of Near East Relief would be impossible. Our indebtedness and the indebtedness of the people of the Near East to all these collaborating agencies is gratefully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. BULKLEY,  
*Chairman Executive Committee.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT

### Receipts:

During the year of 1922, income from all sources amounted to \$10,714,070.61. This amount added to the balance of \$1,894,643.55 carried over from 1921, made available for disbursement during the year \$12,608,714.16. Disbursements during 1922 amounted to \$12,280,325.00, leaving a balance on December 31st of \$328,389.16.

The income during the past year, mentioned above as \$10,714,070.61, was in excess of the income for 1921 by \$3,428,823.56. This is accounted for by the fact that, although the contributions for the preceding months were small, they increased during January, February and March, and continued satisfactory through the year. During the latter part of the year a special appeal was made for funds to meet the Smyrna emergency. The total amount, specially contributed or otherwise credited to this fund was \$579,148.98.

### Disbursements:

The disbursements during the year exceeded disbursements for 1921 by \$2,318,418.73. This excess, in spite of a 25 per cent reduction in appropriations, is directly attributed to the emergency caused by the Smyrna disaster and the exodus from Anatolia and Eastern Thrace. The Constantinople area shows a considerable overdraft and the Syrian balances are reduced, both due to the tremendous increase in the work of the respective areas in caring for the refugees and transferring the orphans.

The disbursements also exceeded the income for the year by \$1,566,254.39, thereby further reducing the reserve which now amounts to \$328,389.16. However, it should be remembered that a considerable part of the disbursements was for supplies which are now in our warehouses overseas and will be available for relief work during the coming year. There is well over \$1,000,000.00 in these supplies now in our warehouses overseas.

**Audits:**

There are attached hereto certain exhibits and schedules which explain in detail the condition of the accounts.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1 to December 31, 1922

Submitted by Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants  
Balance, December 31, 1921 .....\$1,894,643.55

### RECEIPTS

#### *Contributions*

|                           |                 |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| General Relief (Net) .... | \$10,002,344.58 |                 |
| Individual Relief .....   | 480,376.37      | \$10,482,720.95 |

#### *Expense Funds*

|                           |            |               |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Private Contrib. for Exp. | 151,820.23 |               |
| Interest on Bank Balances |            |               |
| & Income from Securities  | 72,735.18  |               |
| Int. on Loans & Advances  | 6,794.25   | 231,349.66    |
| Total Receipts (Net)      |            | 10,714,070.61 |

\$12,608,714.16

### DISBURSEMENTS

#### *Relief Payments*

|                         |                 |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| General Relief .....    | \$11,169,725.45 |                 |
| Individual Relief ..... | 479,969.87      | \$11,649,695.32 |

#### *National Headquarters Expenses*

|                                  |            |               |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| General Admin. Expense ..        | 86,284.53  |               |
| Publicity Expense .....          | 91,630.87  |               |
| Field Expense .....              | 452,714.28 |               |
| Total Expense .....              |            | 630,629.68    |
| Total Disbursements ..           |            | 12,280,325.50 |
| BALANCE, December 31, 1922 ..... |            | \$ 328,389.16 |

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

To December 31, 1922

Submitted by Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants

## RECEIPTS

| <i>Contributions</i>      | Total           | Relief Funds    | Expense Funds  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| General Relief (Net) .... | \$58,968,919.97 | \$58,968,919.97 |                |
| Individual Relief .....   | 2,875,605.92    | 2,875,605.92    |                |
| <i>Expense Funds</i>      |                 |                 |                |
| Contributions for Expense | 1,693,150.57    |                 | \$1,693,150.57 |
| Refunds of Freight and    |                 |                 |                |
| Trans. Charges .....      | 170,521.17      |                 | 170,521.17     |
| Interest on Bank Balances |                 |                 |                |
| and Income from Se-       |                 |                 |                |
| curities .....            | 751,556.50      |                 | 751,556.50     |
| Int. on Loans & Advances  | 6,794.25        |                 | 6,794.25       |
| Total Receipts (Net)      | \$64,466,548.38 | \$61,844,525.89 | \$2,622,022.49 |

## DISBURSEMENTS

|                             |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>Relief Payments</i>      |                 |                 |                |
| General Relief .....        | \$58,016,831.81 | \$58,016,831.81 |                |
| Individual Relief .....     | 2,873,362.92    | 2,873,362.92    |                |
| Total Relief Payments       | \$60,890,194.73 | \$60,890,194.73 |                |
| Administrative and General  |                 |                 |                |
| Expense (Net) .....         | 3,247,964.49    |                 | 3,247,964.49   |
| Total Disburs. (Net)        | \$64,138,159.22 | \$60,890,194.73 | \$3,247,964.49 |
| Balance, Dec. 31, 1922..... | \$ 328,389.16   | \$ 954,331.16   | \$ *625,942.00 |

\*Deficit









